Vol. XXXI....No. 9,477.

FRANCE.

THE COMMUNIST COURT-MARTIALS—THE HEALTH PARIS-THE ASSEMBLY TO REMAIN AT VERSAILLES-THE ARMY BILL. PARIS, Aug. 20, 1871.

The examination of witnesses in the Court-Martial by Versailles was concluded yesterday. The argu-ment for the prosecution will begin to-morrow. There were 828 deaths in Paris last week, including

was from cholera. PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871. The German forces are withdrawing from the

prighborhood of the fortifications north and east of It is reported to have been decided that the As-Government offices are, however, to be removed to

In the Assembly, to-day, the Committee on the Army bill made a report recommending its passage. Tac bill, as returned to the Chamber, makes military ervice compulsory, allows no one the right to proore a substitute, prohibits soldiers from voting in political elections, and dissolves the National Guards

Aroughout the country. M. Rane has gone abroad.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION—M. THIERS—THE PROLONGATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, Aug. 7.—As Didsbury would say, before this letter reaches you it is probable, as things look now, that they will look differently. The difficulty of answering S. B.'s question-What is the Government of France !- has not diminished since I last wrote. The answer itself, if found to-day, might be inapt to-morrow. In all the rich variety of governments France has known, it has no archetype. It is already considerably modified from what it was at its origin as, for instance, in the composition and disposition of the disjecta membra of the Chamber-and is now in a crisis pregnant of new changes: not of violent ones just at present, I should say; not of a coup delat attempted by Thiers with the aid of part of the army, or attempted by Gambetta (the less revo-Intionary-tempered man of the two), as some simple alarmists believe, as other men, sensational or calculating alarmists, pretend or wish to believe. Though it is so loose-geared and unconstituted, it has shown strength in suppressing a great rebellion; and because it is so loose-geared it can bend to changes under which a strict constitution would break-develop within itself, instead of flying all abroad in exorbitant revolution. But it has distracting elements within, is subject to disturbing influences from without-is eminently provisional, precarious.

Now, ready as they are beyond other people to expose themselves to the primeval state following the overthrow of what is established, the French are peculiarly impatient of incertitude. Their passion both for revolution amd fixed constitutions comes, perhaps, from their marked sense or sentiment of form. Their admirable artistic quality and tendency to generalization and subjection to "logic" (verbally chopped) and "principles" (neatly phrased) are derivatives or relatives of the leading trait in the national character. Then there is lack of a certain moral robustness. They grow tired of working and waiting. A constitution framed systematically, logically, on general principles, as soon as it is put in operation proves in harmony, with stubbornly discordant facts, and so the sense of form is offended and revolution comes, and then confusion and weakness, and the desire for something fixed again.

Be it as it may with this theory, the fact is manifoldly evidenced that the French are getting to want something a little more definite in the form, a little less provisional-provisionally at least-in their gov-

In the convocation of electors to choose deputies to a National Assembly, issued by the September Government on the 29th January, there is not one word qualifying its power. The only article referring to the subject of the Convention signed by Bismarck and Favre the day previous runs as follows: "This armistice has for its object to permit the Government of National Defense to convoke an mbly that shall pronounce on the question whether the war is to be continued and on what conditions peace is to be made." Not so much by a strain on this article, which would have an unpatriotic recognition of Bismarck's controlling interference with French sovereignty, as from consideration of the exceptional circumstances under the pressure of which the elections were held, Republicans drew their exercise by the new Chamber of constituent power. They insisted from the outset that the Assembly had no right to do more than vote for war or peace (peace everybody knew was the foregone conclusion), pass a new electoral law, order elections for a constituent convention, and dissolve. There was another reason for Republicans to take this They were a minority. The majority was Monarchical, with a larger proportion of Legitimists than had sat in any French Chamber since 1830. Thiers had been returned from 25 Departments. His original protest against the war, his constant efforts for peace, his known disapproval of Gambetta's policy, his presumed diplomatic ability, his principal share in the negotiations with Bismarck, his long practice of affairs and independence in later years of party ties, his unquestioned patriotism-all designated him as the man of the sit

On the 17th of February the following carefully drawn preamble and decree were approved by a nearly unanimous vote: "The National Assembly, depository of the sovereign authority, considering the importance of immediately providing for the necessities of government and the management of negotiations, while awaiting a legal establishment of the institutions of France, decrees: M. Thiers is named Chief of the Executive power of the French Republic; he will exercise his functions subject to the authority of the National Assembly, with the mid of Ministers, whom he will select and preside over." This singular, extemporized position, intenzionally ill-defined yet carefully guarded, was accepted in the temporizing, compromising spirit in which it was conferred, with probably less-certainly less variety-of mental reservation. Of his nine Ministers, Thiers took four from the defunct Government of National Defense-moderate Republicans (three of whom he has since freed himself of), one legitimist, one pronounced and one "proclived" Orleanist, two liberalist conservatives, who served under the Empire without being ardent nor yet mere time-serving Imperialists-national men rather than partisans of any one form of government. In a speech he made next day -a speech of Nestorian skill and prudence-he presented his views of the needs and requirements of the situation. It was characteristic of the situation and the man, that he began by deprecating the idea

that he had a political programme to offer-much ess impose, and that he emphasized his recognition of the constant, inalienable sovereignty of the Assembly. With felicitous, long-drawn precautions, he proposed to his hearers that they should leave aside the constituent question, and studiously apply themselves with common patriotic purpose to the distracted country's pressing want of new organic laws. It will be a fitter time for discussing the final titles and political forms of the National Government when the nation is secure of the practical productive working of its daily-life machinery, and the minds of men are grown calm. In the decree just quoted, which with its preamble is called in our political dimlect the Bordeaux Pact, the preservation of the word Republic was an unwilling concession of the monarchists. Neither this concession, nor his selection of four Republicans for Ministers, any more than the antecedents of the new Executive Chief

were generally of the coolest, when not warmly hos tile. Occasionally, however, they came to his aid against the extreme Right.

The main divisions of the Chamber were and are, Left, Right, and Center, subdivided into Radical and Moderate Republicans, Legitimists, and Orleanist Monarchists; Left Centre inclining very slightly to Republicanism; Right Center inclining to constitutional monarchy. Although parliamentary, party, or any other kind of discipline was the least developed feature of the Assembly, the Right, recruited from the Center, generally offered, or was coaxed or scared, to sustain by a large majority the policy of the Executive Chief. When they were not aiready on common ground, he sometimes went part way, with such grace of gait and show of paces that he sembly is to remain at Versailles. Certain of the had the air of going faster and further than he went nctimes skillfully drew them up to his position, but with an air as if accompanying, not to say following after; sometimes, when they were stubborn and he restive, threatening to abdicate, whereupon, like whipped schoolboys, they yielded, and remembered the smart of the whipping. There have been several occasions when they would have let the master go, or barred him out, except for distrust in the ability of any of their own members to fill his place -a wise distrust. This world has rarely so large a gathering of elected individuals, "dressed like well-informed men," with so scant a show of persons capable of leadership. It is not the least of the numberless ills the Empire left France heir to, this dearth of men practiced in parliamentary life and working politics, and rational legislation. Its few surviving experienced and otherwise capable men, like Rouher, Vintry, Forcade, were naturally dropped from the list of candidates.

The actual Chamber has been more occupied with dynastic intrigueing than with the study of organic laws-despite the Pact of Bordeaux and the Executive Chief's inaugural programme commentary on the same. The laws which it has passed thus far are not many. Of these, few are in any proper sense organic-the best of them are provisional; the worst of them, like the first laws on rents and deferred bills, were repealed, because they simply could not be enforced, to make way, in the case of these last named two. for substitutes not clearly intelligible, and the enforcement of which, were Paris not disarmed and under martial law, would make a street revolution in the city to-day.

M. Thiers is an ancient man, and a southern; a cute, shrewd, not intellectually deep or broad, a past-master in the technical practicalities of politics, and of the art-the trade of statesmanship; the most skillful of parliamentary tacticians widely and profoundly versed in financial, military, diplomatic affairs. And so, being keenly observant of the inferiority of most of those whom he addresses, unquestioning his own superiority, impatient by temperament and the exigence of old age, he is readily irritable and, when irritated, provokingly irritating. The most impertinent phrase that was ever addressed to a so-called deliberative openly, was what he passionately east in the face of his majority in the anxious time just preceding the final triumph of his military policy over the Commune-not in answer, but as angry, scornful retort to the vexatious questioning they were bothering him with. "Yet a few days and the danger will be over, and the last will be equal to your capacities!" They were re minded that they were in a place where they could breed no contentions with him, and the petulant majority sank quat and ate the lock-but cke they

These dissensions, petulancies, spats and scenes between him and the majority, have much increased in frequency since the suppression of the Commune insurrection. Resignations, mostly of radical Republicans, a death or two, and cases where the same person had in February been chosen by more than one constituency, left nearly 120 vacancies to be filled by the elections of 2d July. The poll was in 45 departments, more than one half of France. The result may be regarded as expressing a sobered second thought, and largely favorable to moderately Republican and Liberal Conservative candidates. They were successful in departments that had prehad-flattered themselves, because of their old political opinions, but because they were influential local proprietors known to be favorable to peace. To their vexation at the strengthening of the moderate Left and Left Center, was added another that came of the Count of Chambord's very frank archælogical manifesto, nailing the old Bourbon white flag to the mast. Except for the look of the thing, he might as well have vailed it to the keel, or used it for a private table-cloth. One of the notable results of these complimentary elections was the return of Gambetta, who has become again what as parliamentary man and politician in peace times he always was, a Moderate, and is sure to become a leader in his party.

The movement for giving something more of stability to government finally received a strong impulsion from the Left Center. Its members devised in caucus some ten days; ago a scheme of which the principal features were to fix the duration of the present Assembly to three years; to confer on Thiers for the same period the power of naming and dis missing ministers, presiding at Cabinet council, naming a Vice-President to exercise the same functions during his absence (or in case of his death !); he to reside in the town where the Assemby sits, and to resign his powers into the hands of the Na-

tional Assembly next elected. To the principle of prolonging and defining the powers of the Chief Magistrate, most of the Republicans and enough members of other groups adhered. so that five days ago it looked as if Government was on the eve of a peaceful transformation. But on the grave practical questions: Whether the Chief Magistrate's title shall remain as it is, or be changed to that of President of the Republic: whether he may prorogue-even dissolve the Assembly; whether his Ministers only being responsible, he shall retain his right to take part in the debates of the House; whether the Assembly, breaking the Pact of Bordeaux and becoming semi-constituent, would act prudently in raising M. Thiers by the straps of its boots to a hight where he could put his little heel on its sovereignty-on these and other questions discussion in and negotiations among the various caucuses result in wider dissension rather than agreement. For the moment, though the Left Center have admitted considerable modifications of their original project, it is doubtful whether they will hasten to present it in the form of a bill to the Chamber. While, however, most of the "well informed" reporters from Versailles say that the provisionally prevalent sentiment with members is to provisionally rest in the provisional statu quo, others assure us that a bill for the prolongation and definition of things will be presented to-day. By the time it has gone through Committee and general discussion, there are incalculable chances of it and the opinions of members

One thing is tolerably certain, that unless it is framed to suit M. Thiers, who is fonder of the reality than the name of power, and unless he can see the way to its securing a large majority, he will not favor the measure, and it will not pass this time. The other thing, sure enough for newspaper prophecy, is that, unless this Assembly gives way to a Constituent (which it does not show the least haste to do), a similar proposition in some form will again be brought forward, and again, till they are driven to the dilemma of accepting it or facing a

MINING SPECULATION IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 19 .- The transactions in mining property the past week amounted to \$1,500,000. and his inaugural discourse, inspired the Left with according to from Picebe. Arrangements are making to organize a Stock Board and Exchange.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1871. THE SCOTT CENTENARY.

THE EDINBURGH CELEBRATION

WHY THE NINTH OF AUGUST WAS OBSERVED-CHARACTER OF THE CELEBRATION.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. EDINBURGH, Aug. 10 .- There is no evidence that Sir Walter Scott was born on the 9th of August. He himself says he was born on the 15th. I do not know that the Committee, who resolved to celebrate his Centenary on the 9th meant to raise any doubts labout the actual date, though the fact of such a celebration on the 9th may open an interesting historical dispute some thousands of years

hence. The true reason for the change is not far to seek. It is not the accident that the meeting of the British Association was to last till the 9th. Science turns a cold shoulder to the man who made the sun set in the German Ocean, and it cannot discover that any British member of the British Association had any share in the tribute to Scott. One of the speakers was a scientific celebrity, but he was a Dutchman. But it has long since been remarked that the real lawgivers in Great Britain are the grouse, the partridge, and the fox. Everything gives way to isheoting or hunting, and the simple fact is that the Centenary could not be held on the Fifteenth because the shooting begins on the Twelfth. It is no slur upon Scott. He would have been the first to recognize his own unreasonableness in having been born on the wrong side of the most important anniversary in the whole British year. There is a vast deal of sincere enthusiasm about him, but for no genius who ever breathed would the true sportsman fall to be on his moor by daybreak of the 12th of August, nor could be be expected to return when once there. The Centenary

Shakespearean Ter-Centenary proved, we may admire the superior enthusiasm of the Scotchmen and their comparative success in doing honor to Scott. They have so strained and swelled their eulogies upon him as to drive one into a mood not wholly eulogistic. Suppose I should say that all this honor is offered to the most famous, save one, of Scotch poets, who yet never wrote poetry, but—it is Emerson who says it—" without stint, a rhymed traveler's guide to Scotland;" to her greatest writer of fiction, who yet never could write English, and whose multitudinous volumes contain scarcely a page not disfigured by gross blunders of style; to her most successful and beyond comparison best-paid auther, who yet died bankrupt. Scotchmen, and others than Scotchmen, will protest against my summing up. It is unjust because it is imperfect, just as the verdicts of yesterday's speeches were unjust because imperfect. Theirs left out all the blots, and mine leaves out the brighter colors. The two together make a faithful por-

yould have been a failure unless it had been ante-dated.

Remembering what a failure the English attempt at a

It is well known, on Irish authority, that a man cannot be in two places at once, barrin' he's a bird. Still less could be be in the dozen or more in which Scott celebrations were held yesterday: in Glasgow, in Leith, in Dumfries, in Dundee, and I know not where else. I saw as much as not where else. I saw as much as I wanted to see, and more than you will want to have de-scribed, in Edinburgh. It was on the whole a well-managed day, and admirers of Scott, who resent my little whisf of criticism above, need not suppose I am going to throw any more cold water on it or on them. All the elements of success for a popular festival existed; a great name to be honored, great national pride to be flattered, great throngs of people from country and town; one of the most picturesque cities in the world for a theatre; and a bright, blue sky bending over all. The Summer has been wet and cold throughout Scotland; three days ago the weather changed, and it has been hot ever since, that is, not more than twenty degrees colder than New York-and Scott has had the benefit of the change. DECORATION OF THE CITY.

I can imagine no finer city than Edinburgh to decorate just to hang flags on the salient points of the broken outline of the varied buildings, crowning the ridge which the Old Town covers, would be perfect. But I did not see one. The shops in that part of the city were more or less adorned, as they were elsewhere, but the chief dis play was due to the rangejof hotels in Princes'-st. That is all very well, and must have afforded some gratification to the soldiers in the castle-barracks opposite, while they afforded us none. Possibly the spirit of economy that guides and governs the army at this moment pro-hibits the use of bunting except by official order, for ounting wears out fast in the wind, but will keep a long time folded in a waterproof case. If the War Office can not afford horses to carry the baggage of 20,000 live troops a few miles from Aldershot, how can it afford flags for a man who was bern a hundred years ago, all but six days, and who was not a soldier at all ! The Town Council of inburgh did little. They recommended a holiday, gave leave to ring the city bells, and set up a flagstaff on the site of Scott's birthplace. With that, their honors to the hero of letters ended. It was something. Considering what Town Councils are, it was perhaps a good deal. A procession was talked of and appeals were made to as trades and societies, but the thing could not be carried through. A circus-manager, Mr. Newsome, came to the rescue. Either out of respect to Scott's memory or by way of advertisement for his circus, or both, he organized a procession out of his own resources. Nearly 200 of Scott's characters were represented, mostly on horseback, and all in suitable costume. I did not see this effort of private enterprise, but am told it was cred itably done. The report of it in the papers this morning s brief. I do not even know whether Mr. Newsome is a Scotchman. If ever he takes his circus to America, re member yesterday to his credit.

THE PEOPLE AND THE TOWN.

Excepting this procession there was nothing I saw or heard of in the least degree original or inventive. Busts and portraits of Scott abounded, laurei-wreathed and decked in colors. About the steps of the graceful monument beneath the arches of which is the Sitting Statue of Scott by Steele-I am not responfor all those s's coming together-were clustered all kinds of evergreens and ferns, in red earthen pots. The general view of Princes' Gardens and Princes' st, seen from either of the bridges that cross to the Old Town was striking; so much was the cold gray stone, of which everything in Edinburgh is built, enlivened and warmed by the shining hues of the tartans with which it was festooned. The real attraction, to a stranger, and the best celebration, and perhaps really the highest honor to Scott, were the people who filled the streets; the Scotch men and women of neighboring towns who poured into the city, and to whom the festival was at any rate a real holiday. I make no doubt that Scott's name is sincerely treasured by the simple folk who were to him in his life time objects of such genuine in terest. Not many of them could have shared in the evening banquet, about which I shall have to say something, and certainly no one of them was on the list of speakers. But without any fine phrases the rough-featured workingman has clearly a notion of his own about the comrade who has made his coun try greater than she was before. I should have liked to hear from their own lips their own ideas, but unluckily I do n't know Scotch; and, until I tried, I had no idea of the difficulty of carrying on a conversation with a Scotchman whose accent retains its full national flavor. I am bound to say their trouble to understand me is greater than mine to understand them. The streets, many o them, were so full all day long as to be hardly passable It was not easy to drive through Prince's st., nor over the bridges. The crowd was none the less good-natured, and was sober. In both particulars, it bore a much nearer likeness to a French than to an English or even Ameri can crowd.

And the town itself, if it does not look precisely French looks anything but English. I am not going to describe it. Descriptions, such as they are, may be found in abundance in books of travel. I speak only of its im pressiveness, which remains even after ten days' stay in it have worn off the charm of novelty. Mr. Ruskin says he should like to pull down and rebuild the New Town of Edinburgh. I wish he would; but meanwhile I should like to pull down all the shopkeepers' signs in the Old Town staring over across the gardens into the New Town, and still more, to pall down or blow up the barracks of the Castle. That done, the Old Town need fear comparison with nothing, As it is, there are few things finer than the broken mass of the Castle its perpetual variety of curve and angle with bastion and turret and battlemented wall, with their ever changing light and shade. The whole is at the summit of a mountainous rock, in the center of city, rising steep and sheer out of the ravine, and clothed half way up with clinging trees, their foliage all green and purple, and, whether lying hiden mist or sparkling in the sun, having a beauty of their own and another from their contrast with the great keep toward which they climb. If the Scott Committee had asked us to come and see this and this only, or this with the town only and its endless surprises, its views from every point and its drives in every direction, the celebration months

have been worthy of Scott, and of a greater than he. For this is what nature and a strong-armed race of willful men have combined to build, with many more centuries than one for the doing of their work.

THE BANQUET. The Committee's programme, however, was much more ambilious, and included a banquet. The banquet was to be the great celebration of the day. Not an original idea, a banquet. Most of us know too well what it means in London and elsewhere—a heavy dinner followed by heavier speeches. The canny Scot who managed this found means to lighten it by one-half. He omitted the dinner. The magic of Scott's name was potent enough to induce 2,000 people to pay \$5 apiece for a dinner which they were fairly told in advance was not to be a dinner. It was to be "a dessert of fruit and wine." But it was held at 6, which is early for dining, and lasted till near midnight, which is certainly late, so that between the two extremes and somewhere in the intervening hours, the natural man, his appetite sharpened by the keen air of the north, would surely need to fill his stomach with something else than the east wind or with long-winded harangues. Hence the fruit and what was called wine. I believe the reason why no dinner was given was that the Committee wanted money for other purposes; very laudable purposes, no doubt, a memorial more permanent than a dinner; perhaps, a new hall for the University, or scholarships for poor Scotch students, with a competitive examination in the Waverley Novels and the Lay of the Last Minstrel. At any rate, they have got their ten thousand dollars; some day they may tell us what they are going to do with it. What we got for it was a dish of fruit alternating with a dish of cake and flanked by a decanter of sherry or claret (one was yellow and the other red and the waiters said they were sherry and claret) at every plate. I had seen by chance the Secretary in the morning, who told me he thought the speaking would last six hours-and this was what speakers and hearers were to support nature on, meantime.

The Banquet, nevertheless, was a success in its way. It was held in the Corn Exchange, in a great room, whose size in feet and inches I do not know, but a room surely deserves the adjective great in which two thousand persons, male and female, did actually sit down to table. doubt if it could have been done anywhere but in Scotland, a country where mathematical science has long been applied to close measurements. The tables were each eleven inches in width; the benches on which we sat, the same. What the hall may be in its usual state I have not the least notion; it was decorated beyond all ognition. The walls were hung with cloth of pink and white in alternate belts; the pillars were clothed from top to bottom; the roof or ceiling itself was papered over, and hardly an inch of the real structure was anywhere visible. Huge escutcheons and coats of arms as big as the side of a house were blazoned on the walls. Wherever they could find foothold, hot-house plants bloomed and shed their pungent and voluptuous perfumes through the air, and wherever there was room for a flagstaff the banners of all nations were grouped, and from the capitals of the clothed pillars sprang smaller flags, motto-bearing and crest-illumined. From the roof hung hoops of blazing gas-jets, while in the cen tral arena of the hall were endless ranges of tables and benches, and along each of the four sides rose galleries which again supported more tables, at which sat the chairman and vice-chairman, the speakers, and either the more fortunate or more distinguished guests. As a whole, the room lacked hight, but the variety of ornamentation and blaze of light, the colors on the walls, and the colors of the ladies' dresses, with here and there a uniform, and everywhere beaming faces, made up a scene not unworthy of the occasion.

THE SPEAKERS AND THE SPEAKING You will not ask me to say much about the speaking. The Earl of Dalkeith presided. High functionaries supported him-the Lord Provest, the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and others. Whether you know what these titles mean or not, they are imposing. The Lord Mayor of London was there. You know who he is. He lives in the Guildhall, never eats anything but turtle soup, and always appoints the Prime Minister, Lord Houghton was there. I believe he appoints the Lord Mayor. I began this morning to read a list of guests, including Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mill, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Oliver Wendell Holmes; but when I got to the last name I found it was a list of invited guests, and that our charming and brilliant Doctor had declined for himself and for Emerson, Lowell, Fields, and a number of other enthant Americans. Not a few of our countrymen were present. The only names I recognized were those of Mr. Conway, Mr. Cyrus Field, and Mr. Mc-

Sir William Maxwell Stirling responded to the toast of the evening. "The Memory of Sir Walter Scott," in a speech more than an hour long, a great part of which was le to a great part own fault, largely, for they had not dined, and would keep rattling knives and glasses. Sir William had attempted what Mr. Everett was one of the few who ever did perfectly-to commit a long speech to memory and deliver it verbatim. He broke down during the first ten minutes, and though he went al while, there came other awkward pauses, and he never fairly regained his hold of hearers. Dean Stanley made the best of the long speeches. The mistake-will orators and committees ever learn it f-of the whole evening was that the speeches were long. It is to be said to the credit of the foreigners who replied to their toast, that they were brief. Mr. Cyrus Field's speech, not exceeding five minutes, was one of the hits of the evening. There was nothing better than the pointed and graceful way in which he completed the connection of the two countries with reference to Scott, giving equal pleasure to Scotchmen and to Americans, and winning applause for both

at almost every sentence. They say that the end of a Scotch public dinner is usually noisy. I cannot say whether this was, for I did not wait for the end, but if it was, the guests must have brought their own whisky. The audience that I saw, and so long as I saw it, was orderly, and it struck me as collection of singularly intelligent and interesting faces. The men and women who gathered to mark this hundredth anniversary of Scott's birth looked worthy to be his countrymen and countrywomen. He helped to make them what they are; all honor to him for his service to them and to us. I count no effort a failure which even tends to spread an influence as healthful as Scott's, As for yesterday's, it was, in spite of such shortcomings as I have taken the liberty to touch on, a ceremony not splendid, but sufficient for the purpose, and which those who shared in it will remember with considerable pleas G. W. S.

A CONVICT SHOT DEAD IN TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.-Frank Heidlenberger, who was convicted in the Giles County Circuit Court of stabbing a man, and sentenced to a term in the State Prison, was shot and killed by one of the prison guards, to-day, before he had entered the prison. An a guards, to-day, before he had extend the prison. All af-tercation between the prisoner and the Warden of the prison was the cause of the homicide. A petition for the pardon of Heidlenberger, signed by the Judge and jury before whom he was convicted, and also by the person whom he stabbed, had been received here, and he would probably have been pardoned immediately, as he had not

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NORWICH, Aug. 20.—Ten cars of the 5 p. m. freight train from Palmer, on the New-London Northern Railroad, were wrecked in this city xesterday. One man, John Gilmour, had his shoulder broken. The acciman, John Gilmour, and his shoulder broken. The acci-dent was occasioned by attempting to make a "flying switch" with an insufficient number of brakemen on the frain.

An unknown man, supposed to be an emigrant, fell be-tween the cars of a train at New-London this morning and was instantly killed.

THE BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20 .- Two mammoth buildings. on Franklin-square, for the accommodation of the Inter-national Industrial Exhibition are completed and connected with the skating rink by a strong bridge over Frankin-st. The baildings will be open to receive goods on September 4. The entries are coming in rapidly, and a great success is anticipated.

THE KENTUCKY FIEND PUNISHED.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19 .- The negro who outraged and murdered a little girl in Hickman County, Ky., a few days ago, was taken from jail the same night, shot seven times, and left for dead, but was found alive the next morning and taken to jall. Subsequently some citi-gens took him out and hanged him. He confecsed his crime.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD TROUBLES. St. Louis, Aug. 20 .- Judge Clover, counsel for the North Missouri Railroad, is preparing a petition in an injunction suit to be brought by the Company, to make the cale of the Borth Missouri Bailroad. It is stated that steps have been taken by persons represent-ing over \$1.000.000 of the floating debt of the North Mis-souri Railroad, to institute proceedings in bankruptey against the Company, and have an assignce appointed.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT EXPECTED-A POSTAL CONVEN-TION WITH DENMARK-THE REVENUE MARINE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1871. It is stated at the White House that the President will probably make a short visit here this week, to dispose of ome of the routine business which has now accumulated to a large amount, and which only awaits his action to

Not long since the Government of Denmark made a proposition to the Government of the United States, with a view of entering into a postal Convention. The Postmaster-General is now about to submit counter-propo sitions to the Danish Government, which it is thought will result satisfactorily.

Commissioner Douglass has revoked the order to print the revised regulations concerning the tax on tobacco, on the ground that it would be inexpedient to enforce them in view of the near assembling of Congress and the probable important changes which will then be made in all the revenue laws.

The Solicitor of the Treasury is issuing instructions to District-Attorneys throughout the country, requesting those officers to forward their annual reports relative to United States cases, that they may be transmitted to Congress in the early part of its next regular session. In a circular letter, which will soon be issued from the

Treasury Department, accompanying the new Marine regulations, are the following instructions for the enforcement of an old law long since fallen into disuse A strict compliance is enjoined with the requirements of Section 29 of the act of March 2, 1790, which imposes upon officers of revenue vessels duties of the highest importance, the proper discharge of which is indispensible to the protection of the revenue. Hereafter all vessels countered within four marine leagues of the land and bound to any port of the United States, or in the waters of any sound, bay, or river of the United States must be boarded and examined by a commissioned officer who will see that the papers of the vessel boarded are in conformity with law, affix the prescribed certificate to mani fests produced to him, and also examine every part of the vessel, and use every available means to discover any attempt or intention to evade the law and defraud the revenue. After examining foreign vessels or vessels from foreign ports bound to the United States the boarding officers will seal all the hatches covering cargoes, and the doors of all staterooms, lockers, &c., containing cargo or such ship stores as may be in excess of the actual requirements of the vessel. The scaling of hatches, &c., must be well and securely done with pieces of tape stretched across scams or points, fastened with wax at each end and stamped with the scal of the revenue vessel present, and in cases where fraud is suspected the vessel will be sent to port under a commissioned officer.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL1 During the week ending yesterday 981 pension certificates were issued, as follows: Invalids, 363; widows,

171: navy, 13; war of isi2, 434.

The first number of the series of specifications and drawings of patents granted by the United States, pub lished under the new laws and regulations of the Patent

lished under the new laws and regulations of the Patent Office, has just been completed at the Government office, has just been completed at the Government is in quarto form, and makes a large volume, embracing patents from No. 116,581 to No. 116,588, inclusive, with a photo-lithocraphic copy of each drawing, bound opposite the specifications. The numbers are to be issued weekly, and are intended for the State and other public libraries, where access to them can be hadby inventors and others. Gen. Cushing, counsel for the United States and Spain, has inclosed to the claimants a copy of the convention under which the Commission has been organized and of the regulations adopted by the same for the guidance of claimants, to all of which he solicits their immediate attention. Several claims have thus far been filed; much time, however, remains for similar initiatory proceedings, as the arbitrator will not, before the first Monday of December next, preceed to call and hear any case.

INDIAN MURDERERS-PURSUIT OF THE STAGE ROBBERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Sergeant-Major Harrington of the 3d Cavalry, and Charles Whisker have been murdered by Apaches, near Camp Verde, Arizona. Their bodies were horribly mutilated. The Indians, 200 strong, raided the country to within 18 miles of Prescott, capturing many cattle.

The pursuit of the robbers who murdered the passen gers of a stage-coach in Sonoma County, on Thursday night last, has been unavailing. It is believed the robbers escaped into the Redwood forests, Mendians County, n the direction of Ukish.

A \$50,000 FIRE IN WARSAW, INDIANA.

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 20 .- A fire, originating in the livery stable of O. P. Jaques, spread to the dwel ling-house of Wm. Conrad, and, a strong wind from the south prevailing, passed diagonally across a square to three dwelling houses, three barns, a Baptist Church, and of smaller buildings, In all 13 buildings were destroyed. The fire engine ho also damaged \$1,000. The total loss will reach \$50,000; insured for about one-third that amount in the Columbus (Ohio), New-York, and Hartford Companies. The fire is apposed to have been caused by spontaneous com-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN VIRGINIA CITY. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 .- A fire in Virginia

City, Nevada, this morning, originating at 24 D-st. spread quickly along the east side of D-st. from Union-st. Sutton-ave.; also on both sides of E-st., and the west side of F-st., destroying 50 buildings. Loss \$150,090. A young man named Helsborzes has been arrested charged with being the incendiary.

LARGE FIRE IN NEWARK-LOSS \$90,000.

A fire broke out about 4 a. m., yesterday, in the old Ward Hospital, at the Centre-st. depot, occupied as a trunk manufactory by Jacob Logowitz and Wm. O. Headley & Son. The fire originated on the third floor, near the boiler-room, and resulted in the total destruction of the building and its contents. The building was owned by Mr. Cornish of New-York, and was valued at \$30,000; partially insured, Mr. Headley's loss on stock will exceed \$20,000; insured for \$10,000 in Newark com panies. Mr. Logowitz's loss is \$40,000; partially insured

TELEGRAPH NOTES. . The City of Memphis has voted \$200,000 in aid Mississippi River Railroad.

... The practice-ships Saratoga and Constellation of the United States Navy, arrived at Newport on Saturday. ...The balances in the Treasury at the close of basiness on Satoriar were: Colo, \$90,075,000; currency, \$4,521,000; certificates, \$18,524,000.

....The shipment of shoes from Lynn, Mass., for to past week amounted to 4,100 cases, against 3,722 cases for the correlouding week last year.

Lyman White of Shutesbury, Mass., has been indicted in the Superior Court at Greenfield Carter, at the former place, last May.

The report that a conference of the German Catholic Bishops was belt at Fulks on the 34 inst. proves to be incorrect. The meeting is to be held in September.

... There was a heavy frost on Mount Washington

... The half million of North Missouri Railroad stock owned by the City of St. Louis has been sold for \$65,000, and has assed into the hands of the present owners of the road. ... A very successful church fair was held at conroc. N. Y., on Friday and Saturday affectioons and evenings, in be-if of the Episcopal Church. The proceeds amounted to nearly \$2,000.

A story is circulating in Paris that an impor-tant Russian personage recently told a French diplomatist that the result of the late war placed Russia in the position of France after the battle of

.M. W. Kinnefeck of Springfield, Mass., beat Mr. Sherman of Northampton, the champion runner of the Stat half-mile foot race for \$200 a side, at Northampton, yesterday after ..Druggists and proprietors of soda fountains,

.. A correspondent of the Prussian Cross Gazette, A correspondent of the Prussian cross orders writing from Vienna, states that the controversy between Prursia as Roumania in regard to the affair of the Strongberg Railway bonds, is coming to a peaceful solution.

. On Saturday morning the members of the American Association for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with accompaning guests, visited the manufactories, eil weils, public brildings, and other objects of interest in and about Terre Haute. A short resiston of the Association was hold, at which Prof. Gray of Marcari Callege read as interesting paper on the "Portillation of Panies by the Association was hold, at which Prof. I be the Association of Panies of the Callege read as interesting paper on the "Portillation of Panies by the Association was hold," In the appearance of the Association of Panies PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON. AN EX-PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND APPOINTED ARBITRATOR. LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871.

It is unofficially reported that the President of the Swiss Confederation has appointed M. Jacques Staempfli, senior Federal Councilor and formerly President of the Republic, Arbitrator on the part of Switzerland under the Treaty of Washington.

Jacques Staempfil is a leading member of the Swiss radical party, and a distinguished journalist and lawyer. He is a native of Schupfen, in the Canton of Berne, and is now in his 52d year. His parents were peasants, and he received only a plain education. He wen' however, to France to acquire the language, and returning to Berne, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Henceforth he was known as one of th most ardent members of the Radical party. He joined the editorial staff of the Berne Gazette in 1845, and the year following was appointed member of a Commission. to revise the Federal Pact. In July, 1846, M. Staemp entered the Council of State, and was energetic in pr paring for the impending civil war. The following yes paring for the impending civil w.r. The following year
he represented the Canton of Berne in the Dict, and su
tained the war measures introduced therein against the
seven seceding cantons. He continued, with the exception of a brief period of unpepularity, to take a leading
part in Swiss affairs, and, in 1861, was elected President
of the Swiss Confederation. During his term he opposed
a commercial treaty with France and the neutralization
of the nerthern provinces of Savoy. In 1865 he retired
from political life to engage in financial pursuits. M.
Staempfli is an excellent orator, well versed in international law, and conversant with public business.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN LOAN-PARLIAMENTARY PRO CEEDINGS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871. The European Syndicate, to-day, announces through the press in London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin and Amsterdam, the opening of subscriptions for the fly per cent American loan on Tuesday next, the Books to be kept open to and including Thursday. The press or ments on the loan are very favorable, and already la applications have been filed in advance of the opening

In the House of Lords, to-day, the Lord Chancellor and Viscount Halifax defended, in the most vigorous mant. the measures which have been pressed by the Govern ment at this session of Parliament, and especially these providing for the use of the ballot at elections, and for the regulation of the army. In the House of Coumons, Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that Mexico bad repudiated the treaty of 1822, but that the Government of Great Britain had insisted that the treaty is still in effect, and of binding and obligatory force.

The Scotch crops are all excellent. The herring fishery on the coast of Ireland has been unusually successful this season, a fact that has caused great rejoicing among the poor of that portion of the United Kingdom.

MADRID, Aug. 20, 1811. Prince Humbert of Italy is expected to arrive here on Friday. It is expected that in the forthcoming budget the estimates for the support of the church and the maintenance of public worship will be reduced.

RUSSIA. THE AMERICAN APPEAL FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY The summary received by telegraph of Prince Fortschakoff's report to the Czar of his interview with the American deputation imparts renewed interest

the appeal for religious liberty in Russia. The Bal provinces, wherein the Lutherans of German descent in Russia mainly reside, are Esthonia, Livonia and Cour land, which extend from the Prussian frontier to Fin-land. The German inhabitants number about 2,500,000. The above provinces were settled certuries ago by Ger nans under strict guarantees that their language and religion should be sacredly respected; and to this end they were allowed certain constitutional privileges in their own estates that would largely protect them in their ac

were allowed certain consitutional, privileges in their own estates that would largely protect them in their accorded rights. The Czar assumed the title of Duke of these Principalities, and encouraged German immigration to such an extent that, for centuries, they have been German lands, though in every respect loyal to the home Government.

The Germans established schools, built churches, introduced their industries, and acquired by force of ability leading places of trust and honor in all parts of Russia. Their usefulness secured them toleration during a lot period, but a jealousy arose, that has continued to grow until it has burst forth into the most bitter antagonism of the Russians against their fellow-countrymen of German descent. This animosity extends all over Russia, and a powerful party now advocates extermination to German influence everywhere. The fill-feeling of the Russians is manifesting itself in measures which are particularly obnoxious to the Germans, who complain that all the local officers are required to be acquainted with the Russian language, and that there is a systematic effort to crush out the use of the German language in the schools, and introduce the Russian. This course of action, which creates endless annoyance and disturbs the domestic peace of the people, is accompanied, as these German Luthercans complain, by a system of religious proscription, unployed to their prejudice. They complain that the children of mixed marriages must be reared in the Greek Church, no matter what may be the desire of the parents, and that their church congregations are embarrassed by the local authorities in a thousand little matters that seem their prosperity.

Exasperated by the severe treatment they were receiving at a time when the fame of their race was resonding through the world, the Germans, some months ago, sent a Petition of Rights direct to the Empero. "The Czar," says Frot. Wells in The Ludepondent. "called a connel to consider this petition; and that bod declared the movement a factions d

The deputation from the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance who proceeded to Russia bands their address to Prince Gortschakoff on the 15th air. I that address they carnestly appealed for religious literly for the oppressed Lutherans, citing the advantage derived from toleration in the United States. This addre-Prince Gortschakoff officially requested the deputation withour and they compiled.

THE MACAO COOLIE TRAFFIC.

THE MACAO COOLIE TRAFFIC.

From The Octiand Calon Mail, Jane 2.

The order prohibiting the shipment of coolies from Macao which followed upon the Dolores Ugarte tragedy, we understand, was withdraws in consequence of the mischler apprehended from a spopular outbreak. The business of the dealers in this detestable traffic being by that order at a stroke suppressed, and their lively-hood lost to them, led them, so we hear, to demand some \$30,000 to \$40,000 from the Governor of the Holy City, accompensation for the injury indicted on them, and threaten him, in the event of its non-payment, we describe resistance. Finding himself without the ability and, we would trust, equally without the inclination, to comply with the demand, and acting under the best legal advice at his command, he concluded that it would be judictous to attempt to cuforce so strong and important an edict—one suppressing the principal business, almost the entire business, of the colony—until he should have received the instructions of his Government. Ample statements of the whole matter have been dispatched to the home authorities at Lisbon.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.Clarence Moses was drowned at Portsmonth,

M. E. Tobay's jewelry store at Great Barring-

... Dr. Carl Groesser, charged with having caused

... Henry Webber, age 18, was drowned while up on Saturday evening at Athens, N. I., opposite Holson. The was not recovered. ...Judge Olin of Washington has refused bail in

James Keefe, a leader in the recent labor strike a new Capitol at Albany, has been arrested on a charge of drawing a land threatening to take the life of John Bridgeford, superintendent

of the Williamson House and store and dwelling of J. W. Williamson at Lackawana, Pena, were barned on Friedringht, Loss, \$70,000, inserance, \$43,000, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson bed we escape.

Early Saturday morning a well in the vicinity.

Early Saturday morning as well in the vicinity.

Sulpher Springs as Avan, caved is, and John Donzelly was bursed.

Sulpher Springs as Avan, caved in homediately set to work to dig under the earth. A number of nion homediately set to work to dig.

and at 6 p. m. he was brought to the surface, with a few alignment.

Leon Ber, a wholesale groces, and Capt. Jacob Schalls, formerly master of the tugboat Gladdig, drove past a trait of core in New Yorkshan, on Saturday, in a double testin buggy, as the locomotive was blowing of steam. The borses were trightened, and both generations were thrown to the parenent. Mr. Ber was instantly killed, and Ough Schultz died on the way to his residence.